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Jc645 U.S. PTO

APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

SPECIFICATION

Jc986 U.S. PTO
09/785775



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TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that:

PANKAJ B. PATEL

Residing at 20 COBURN WOODS, NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE

A citizen of the UNITED STATES has invented a new and useful BIOMETRIC SWITCH
AND INDICATING MEANS of which the following is a specification.

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BACKGROUND

FIELD OF THE INVENTION:

Generally, this invention is directed towards a biometric switch for notifying a person that a biometric device has been properly activated. More specifically, this invention is a biometric switch for fingerprint sensors and readers used in conjunction with appropriate software and audio and visual indicating means to notify and teach a user that the user has given a proper amount of finger print pressure to the finger print reader via tactile feedback.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART:

Finger print readers and biometrics in general have been entering the private market place at a rapid rate. The software and technology associated with these finger print readers has grown dramatically and more accurate over the recent years. Many businesses today are capitalizing on this increased level of security, inexpensive and ease of application. However, there exist a small problem with finger print readers, in that they are still relatively new in the private sector, which means some people must be taught or coached in exactly how to use them properly. To accurately read a fingerprint from a person's finger, a proper amount of surface area needs to be abutted against the finger print reader. Some people might feel a little timid when dealing with this new technology and not press hard enough on the finger print reader for an accurate reading. Others might press hard enough, but not press long enough on the finger print reader to allow for the processor and software to obtain an accurate reading. Thus a device needs to be integrated into finger print readers that will teach and notify a person when he/she has applied enough pressure and allowed enough time to elapse for the finger print reader to accurately read the fingerprint.

Several approaches have been provided for finger print sensing devices, in U.S. Patent 5,852,670, "A fingerprint sensing device includes a fingerprint sensor, a processor for determining an actual fingerprint position on the fingerprint sensor relative to a desired fingerprint position, and a finger position indicator for generating a finger position indication to assist the user in positioning the finger to the desired fingerprint position based upon the actual fingerprint position on the fingerprint sensor. The processor preferably calculates a fingerprint center point defining the actual fingerprint position. The fingerprint sensor may be provided by an electric field sensor in integrated circuit form. The finger position indicator may be provided by a visual indicator, such as a desired position image indicia generator for generating image indicia on a display screen relating to the desired fingerprint position on the fingerprint sensor, and wherein an actual fingerprint position image is also generated relative to the desired position image indicia on the display screen. The desired position image indicia may preferably be a desired fingerprint center point indicia image. Method aspects of the invention are also disclosed."

In the art taught by U.S. patent number 5,828,773, "A fingerprint sensing device includes a fingerprint sensor, a processor for determining an actual fingerprint position on the fingerprint sensor relative to a desired fingerprint position, and a finger position indicator for generating a finger position indication to assist the user in positioning the finger to the desired fingerprint position based upon the actual fingerprint position on the fingerprint sensor. The processor preferably calculates a fingerprint center point defining the actual fingerprint position. The fingerprint sensor may be provided by an electric field sensor in integrated circuit form. The finger position indicator may be provided by a visual indicator, such as a desired position image indicia generator for generating image indicia on a display screen relating to the desired fingerprint position on the fingerprint sensor,

and wherein an actual fingerprint position image is also generated relative to the desired position image indicia on the display screen. The desired position image indicia may preferably be a desired fingerprint center point indicia image. Method aspects of the invention are also disclosed."

In U.S. patent 5,963,679, "A fingerprint sensor includes an array of electric field sensing electrodes, a dielectric layer on the sensing electrodes with the dielectric layer for receiving a finger adjacent thereto, and a driver for applying an electric field drive signal to the sensing electrodes and adjacent portions of the finger so that the sensing electrodes produce a fingerprint image output signal. In one embodiment of the invention, the driver provides a coherent drive signal for the array. A respective shield electrode may be associated with each of the electric field sensing electrodes for shielding each electric field sensing electrode from adjacent sensing electrodes. Each shield electrode may be actively driven for further shielding. The fingerprint sensor preferably further includes a synchronous demodulator and contrast enhancer for more accurate output image signals. The fingerprint sensor may be effectively used to control access to a computer workstation. Method aspects are also disclosed."

While some of the prior art may contain some similarities and common components relating to the present invention, none of them teach, suggest or include all of the advantages and unique features of a finger print indicating device and means of notifying a user when the proper amount of surface area and the proper amount of time have been applied to the finger print reader for accurate readings.

SUMMARY

The present invention is directed towards an apparatus for encasing biometric technology into a small push button type switch, in addition to teaching and notifying a user how to properly apply his/her finger print to a finger print reader. The encased biometric switch allows for all of the primary components to be housed into a small-miniaturized casing such as a switch or button.

Furthermore, this invention allows for the inherent force that is normally applied to the fingerprint reading surface to perform a secondary function of opening a mechanical locking mechanism and to notify the user that the fingerprint has been read and verified. The invention basically consist of the following components working in conjunction with one another such as a finger print reader, a visual indicator, an audio indicator, a processor, a memory storage, and a mechanical mechanism activated when a proper finger print reading has been obtained.

Accordingly, it is a general object of this invention to provide an apparatus for notifying an individual that he/she has applied the correct amount of pressure to the finger print reader for allowing accurate readings.

Another object of this invention is to provide an apparatus for notifying an individual that he/she has applied the correct amount of pressure to the finger print reader for the correct length of time for allowing accurate readings. In other words, the invention takes the guesswork out for the operator as to how long he/she needs to hold the finger down onto the surface of the finger print reader.

Still another object of this invention is to provide an apparatus using software to determine the correct amount of finger print surface area applied to the finger print reader before signaling an audio and visual indicator.

A further object of this invention is to provide an apparatus using a mechanical mechanism that activates when proper finger print pressure or surface

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

This invention, together with other objects, features, aspects and advantages thereof, will be more clearly understood from the following description, considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

Fifteen sheets of drawings are furnished, sheet one contains Figure 1, sheet two contains Figure 2, sheet three contains Figure 3, sheet four contains Figure 4, sheet five contains Figure 5, sheet six contains Figure 6, sheet seven contains Figure 7, sheet eight contains Figure 8, sheet nine contains Figure 9, sheet ten contains Figure 10, sheet eleven contains Figure 11, sheet twelve contains Figure 12, sheet thirteen contains Figure 13, sheet fourteen contains Figure 14, and sheet fifteen contains Figure 15.

Figure 1 shows a top view of a finger being applied to a finger print reader with audio and visual indicators indicating an accurate reading from the fingerprint.

Figure 2 shows a block flow diagram of the general components used in relationship to one another.

Figure 3 shows two views, one view showing a block flow diagram and the other view showing a top view of a finger print sensor. In this Figure, the finger is not in contact with the finger print sensor, therefore the audio and visual indicators are off.

Figure 4 shows two views, one view showing a block flow diagram and the other view showing a top view of a finger print sensor. In this Figure, the finger is in contact with the finger print sensor, however, the finger pressure is insufficient to obtain an adequate surface area reading, therefore the audio and visual indicators are in the off position.

Figure 5 shows two views, one view showing a block flow diagram and the other view showing a top view of a finger print sensor. In this Figure, the finger is

in contact with the fingerprint sensor contains adequate pressure, thus, the audio and visual indicators are in the on position.

Figure 6 shows two views, one view showing a block flow diagram and the other view showing a side cutaway view of a mechanical trigger mechanism. In this Figure, the finger is in contact with the finger print sensor and contains adequate pressure, thus, the mechanical mechanism allows for the finger print sensor to physical depress thereby notifying the user that the fingerprint has been read accurately.

Figure 7 shows two views, one view showing a block flow diagram and the other view showing a side cutaway view of a mechanical trigger mechanism. In this Figure, the finger is in contact with the finger print sensor and does not contain adequate pressure, thus, the mechanical mechanism is locked in the upward position and not allowed to depress as in Figure 6.

Figure 8 shows a side cut-away view of a finger with the finger print surface about to come in contact with the biometric finger print reader. The cut-away section shows the primary components of the biometrics housed inside the switch. Note, a pair of locking pins is shown preventing the switch from being pressed downward.

Figure 9 shows a side cut-away view of a finger with the finger print surface in partial contact with the biometric finger print reader. Here again we see the cut-away section shows the primary components of the biometrics housed inside the switch. Again the pair of locking pins is shown preventing the switch from being pressed downward.

Figure 10 shows a side cut-away view of a finger with the finger print surface in full contact with the biometric finger print reader. Here again we see the cut-away section shows the primary components of the biometrics housed inside the switch. In this case, the fingerprint has been biometrically read and the locking pins have been electronically removed allowing the switch to be pressed downward.

Figure 11 shows a top view of a padlock with a biometric finger print reader integrated on the top front surface and replacing the typical numeric dial.

Figure 12 shows a top view of a padlock with a biometric finger print reader integrated on the top front surface and a finger placed on the surface of the finger print reader.

Figure 13 shows a top view of a padlock with a biometric finger print reader integrated on the top front surface and a finger placed on the surface of the finger print reader and the lock in an unlocked position.

Figure 14 shows a side cut-away view of a finger with the finger print surface in partial contact with the biometric finger print reader. Here we see the cut-away section showing the primary components of the biometrics housed inside the switch. Note, the electric switch or solenoid is now at remote sites.

Figure 15 shows a side cut-away view of a finger with the finger print surface in full contact with the biometric finger print reader.

LIST OF ELEMENTS

1. FINGER PRINT READER APPARATUS
2. FINGER PRINT READER
3. AUDIO INDICATOR
4. FINGER PRINT HOUSING
5. FINGER
6. KNUCKLE
7. FINGER TIP
8. FINGER PRINT
9. FINGERPRINT SENSOR
10. ELECTRICAL CONNECTION
11. MEMORY STORAGE
12. PROCESSOR
13. DATA LINK
14. POWER LINK
15. TRANSPARENT MEDIUM
16. VISUAL INDICATOR
17. AUDIO SIGNAL
18. VISUAL SIGNAL
19. TIP OF FINGER PRINT
20. FULL FINGER PRINT
21. SPRING
22. LOCKING PIN HOUSING
23. SOLENOID
24. LOCKING PIN
25. POWER LINE
26. DATA LINE
27. LEVER ARM

- 28. TOP LATCH
- 29. BOTTOM LATCH
- 30. PIVOT HINGE
- 31. STEEL HARDENED LOCK
- 32. PADLOCK HOUSING
- 33. LATCH

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In Figures 1-10, the primary components of the invention are shown and how they are interrelated with one another. Figure 1 shows a top view of a fingertip 7 of finger 5 pressed against the readable surface/finger print reader 2 of the bioswitch. An audio indicator 3 and housing 4 are positioned along the perimeter of the finger print reader 2.

Figure 2 shows a block flow diagram of primary components used in the bioswitch. A biometric fingerprint reader 2 is electrically connected to a processor 12, when the finger print 8 from the finger 5 is properly read and analyzed from pre-stored data in memory storage 11, the processor 12 then activates one or both audio and visual sensors 3 and 16 respectively. The person who is placing his/her finger 5 on the fingerprint reader 2 is then notified via audio 3 and visual 16 indicators that he/she can therefore remove their finger 5. Also the action of placing the finger 5 and pressing on the reader 2 creates a natural inward motion like a regular switch. By the time the switch is fully pressed and

Released the processor 12 will read, analyze, activate sensors and validate the user by opening the Locking pin. The components shown in Figure 2 are typically powered by power links 14; however, most of the finger print readers 2 may be in a remote location whereby an internal power supply will be used. Also included in Figure 2 is a data link 13, which will transmit or retrieve encrypted information to and from remote locations either through the use of the computer, hand held devices, Internet or other means.

Figures 3 - 5 show a time lapsed block flow diagram and top view of the finger print scanner. The top view of the finger print reader 2 shows only the fingerprint 8 of finger 5 as would be seen from the reader 2 when the fingerprint 8 is applied against the surface of reader 2. Figure 3 shows at time

T=0 no fingerprint 8 or portion of finger print 8 because the fingerprint has yet to be applied to the surface of the reader 2.

In Figure 4, at time T=1, the finger print 8 has made an initial contact with the reader 2, thus, only a portion of the finger print 19 or tip of finger print 19 is read on finger print reader 2. The tip of finger print 19 at this point in time where T=1, is insufficient for the internal software or algorithms in memory storage 11 to ascertain whether or not the print 19 can be matched with previously stored finger print of the memory 11. Normally, an adequate number of minutia points from a finger print is needed for the internal software to process and match information from previously stored finger prints in memory 11. Since the proper amount of surface area of fingerprint 19 has not been achieved from finger 5, none of the audio or visual indicators are activated. This signals the user to press more firmly onto the surface of the finger print reader 2 to achieve an adequate reading. The natural motion of pressing a momentary open switch designed appropriately for adequate pressure ensures the user has pressed firmly to achieve adequate reading.

Figure 5, at time T=2, shows the fingerprint 8 firmly pressed against the reader 2. The top view of the finger print reader 2 now shows a full finger print 20 with an adequate amount of minutia points for the internal software to process and match with internally stored finger prints of memory 11. Since the proper amount of pressure has been applied by finger 5 and the proper amount of surface area of fingerprint 20 has been processed, the audio 3 and visual 16 indicators are activated. The activation of the audio and visual indicators signals the user with audio 17 and visual 18 that he/she may remove his/her finger from the reader 2.

The proper amount of finger pressure to create an accurate reading from the finger print reader 2 creates another necessary integrated and inherent feature of the present invention. The present invention is intended to use the finger pressure that the finger 5 exhibits onto the finger print reader 2 to

simultaneously open a mechanical, electromechanical or any other similar device immediately after the finger print has been read, processed and approved for authorized access. Figure 6 shows the initial contact of fingerprint 8 onto reader 2 at time $T=1$. As in the previous figures, a block flow diagram show the primary components used during this sequence. To the right of the block flow diagram is an open view of the bioswitch exposing the general internal mechanisms of the bioswitch. The bioswitch contains a fingerprint reader slidably affixed to a fingerprint housing 4. A plurality of springs 21 are affixed to one end of the finger print reader 2 and the other end to the housing 4. The springs 21 keep the bioswitch in an upward position when no pressure is applied to the top surface of the finger print reader 2. A pair of locking pins 24 prevents the finger print reader 2 from sliding downward. The locking pins 24 are part of a solenoid mechanism 23, which is activated or deactivated when an authorized fingerprint 8 is read and removed from finger print reader 2.

At time $T=2$, Figure 7 shows the locking pins 24 in a retrieved position inside of cavity 22 of solenoid 23. After locking pins 24 are clear from finger print reader 2, the pressure from finger 5 pushing the slidable finger print reader 2 downwardly into the cavity of the housing 4. At this position, any mechanical locking means could be utilized to unlock a device. Even though many examples show the primary components enclosed in a housing special hopping encrypted codes will be sent out each time a user presses the bioswitch when the fingerprint authentication has failed. This will keep the security secret and also will avoid having any dual wire to short and defeat normal electrical switches.

Figures 8 - 10 are analogous to Figures 6 and 7 with the exception that the primary components of the block flow diagram are integrated and enclosed within the housing 4 of the bioswitch. The processor and memory are integrated into the bioswitch making it totally standalone as an intelligent bioswitch. The mathematical algorithms needed to compare and match minutia points for a small

number of users need little processing power and little memory storage for accurate and fast readings. Thus processing power and memory storage necessary for small numbers of users are easily integrated with the use of solid-state devices. Furthermore, these solid-state devices demand small amounts of power to operate, thus, internal battery can easily operate such devices.

Figure 11 - 13 show an application of how the bioswitch can be used in the field with its inherent push button type finger print reader with tactile feedback. A padlock at time $T=0$ in Figure 11 shows a padlock with a finger print reader replacing the typical number combination dial. A user simply places his fingerprint from his finger onto the surface of the finger print reader as shown in Figure 12. The internal processor then reads the users fingerprint and matches the fingerprint with the stored data within. Once a correct match has been obtained, an electro mechanical means, normally a solenoid, activates and the pressure from the finger onto finger print reader allows the finger print reader to slide into the housing. As the finger print reader 2 slides into the housing 4, the reader 2 presses against a lever arm 27 as in Figure 10 and unhooks a latch 33 similar to latch 28 and 29 as in Figure 10. It should be noted that this particular example is a very general way of describing the means in which the bioswitch reads and opens a typical combination padlock. Other applications for the bioswitch include ignition switches for automobiles with only a few registered users allowed access.

Figures 14 and 15 are very similar to Figures 8-10 with the exception that the internal solenoid switch and lever arms are removed from the bioswitch and housing. In this particular arrangement, the electric switch, lever arm, latches and other operating components used to lock and unlock a mechanism are remote. This arrangement allows for the internal springs 21 to be adjusted such that the proper amount of spring tension can be engineered for accurate fingerprint readings. When a user presses onto fingerprint reader 9, the reader 2 slides into housing 4 thereby compressing the springs 21. The tension of the springs 21

as in Figure 15 resist compression allowing the surface area of the fingertip 7 to spread evenly over the fingerprint reading surface thereby giving a more accurate reading. The natural motion of pressing a momentary switch ensures the correct pressure and activation of scanning the fingerprint. By the time the user has fully pressed the switch scanning of the fingerprint is done. As the user is getting ready to release the switch the analysis and verification is done. When the processor 12 has determined the user to be allowed access, data is sent to a remote electric type switch or other means electromechanical means to perform whatever function the user has been allowed to perform.

In describing Figures 14 and 15, a user's finger is moves towards the switch, as the finger touches the switch, the user starts pressing the switch inward, due to the spring 21 behind the fingerprint reader 2, correct pressure is ensured. The bioswitch moves inside due to the initial fingerprint pressure overcoming the spring 21 tension. As this is happening, the processor starts scanning as soon as the switch reaches 50% or more of the inward motion. By the time bioswitch is fully pressed the scanning is already done and analysis and verification has started. Even, before the user realizes that the switch is fully pressed the indicators will indicate whether or not verification is successful or not. If verification is successful, the relay or mechanical lock will trigger immediately.

Since minor changes and modifications varied to fit particular operating requirements and environments will be understood by those skilled in the art, the invention is not considered limited to the specific examples chosen for purposes of illustration, and includes all changes and modifications which do not constitute a departure from the true spirit and scope of this invention as claimed in the following claims and reasonable equivalents to the claimed elements.

BIOMETRIC SWITCH
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